

Holmes County Republican.

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Now is the Time to Subscribe

FOR THE
HOLMES CO. REPUBLICAN.

UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1871.

We this week offer special inducements to all who have not yet subscribed for the HOLMES COUNTY REPUBLICAN. Any person sending us name and Post-Office address, with \$2 enclosed, will receive the Republican from the time of subscribing to January 1st, 1871. Or in other words free until January 1st, 1871.

CLUBS.
Any person sending us Five New Subscribers and \$10, will receive a copy FREE until January 1st, 1871.

LOOK AT THIS.
The REPUBLICAN is a paper of thirty-six columns. On an average of eighteen columns of reading matter a week, it will contain during the year, beside advertisements, over nine hundred columns of solid reading matter, enough to make a book of fifteen hundred pages, which would cost ten dollars at least. All this reading can be had for two dollars, by subscribing for the REPUBLICAN. Reader, think of this.

JUDGE WELKER FOR GOVERNOR.
We see by some of our exchanges that Judge Welker's name is proposed for Governor at the next gubernatorial election. The Judge has been a faithful worker in Congress, and would serve the commonwealth of Ohio with equal fidelity.

SENATOR DRAKE.
Whose resignation from the Senate dated Saturday, will take the oath as Justice of the Court of Claims, and at once enter upon his new duties. His successor in the Senate, Mr. Jewett, is now in the city and his credentials will be presented to-day, and he will take the seat vacated by Mr. Drake.

VIRGINIA ASKS A GENERAL AMNESTY.
The Legislature of Virginia passed a joint resolution, December 16th, instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a general amnesty removing disabilities. It was adopted with but one dissenting vote.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.
The Hon. Martin Welker, Congressman from this district, has the thanks of the newspaper publishers at large, for his efforts in securing the free use of the mails for all exchange papers. The question was brought up during a discussion on the Franking Bill in the House. Mr. Welker's amendment was as follows:

Except that newspaper periodicals and magazines reciprocally exchanged between the publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication; and weekly newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber within the country where the same are printed and published, shall continue to be free as heretofore; but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 73 to 50. By this we see that the law respecting newspapers delivered at offices within the country where published, is as it was.

"SMOKED OUT."
The Lorain Co. News says: A few weeks ago we published an item in the News about "Mr. C. I. Gar" who had been smoked out in the College. The other day we received a letter from one of our Western subscribers, in which was the following:

An Oberlin Senior (strayed from the nest) on reading in a late News that "Mr. C. I. Gar, Senior," had been "smoked out," exclaimed: "Gar, Gar, who is Gar? I did not know any one by that name in Oberlin." Are all your Seniors as innocent of Mr. C. I. Gar's acquaintance?

FINDING A WOLF.
When we find a wolf in sheep's clothing we are all apt to cry out: "There are no sheep—all are wolves." Such is now particularly the case with the American journalists in reference to clergymen. Because one here and there commits a heinous sin, they call all preachers rogues and hypocrites. Such is not the case, gentlemen; and your course merely proves that you, by losing faith in a large body of preachers, are none too pure yourselves, and are thus "slipping your cables from Christianity, and sailing out into the sea of unbelief in good. You had just as well say because X sells his journal to the 'up-in-a-bell-toning company,' that all editors do the same.

MURDER NEAR HAYESVILLE.
The Ashland Times of last week says: Last night the usually quiet village of Hayesville was thrown into consternation on learning that the dead body of Mr. Thomas C. At, one of our most active and industrious citizens had been found just outside the corporation. Marks of violence were visible on his body, and it is feared that he came to his death by foul means. His death cannot be charged to the use of intoxicating drinks, as he was never known to indulge. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators of this indignity may be speedily brought to justice.

PRUSSIA.
Prussia is one of the smallest of the great powers of Europe, containing over one hundred thousand square miles. It is generally a level country, only a small portion of it being much broken. The productions are grain, flax, hemp, &c. Nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants, the other third being Catholics. This country was formerly inhabited by the Borussii, who called it Borussia, which, in course of time, has been corrupted to Prussia. They were conquered by the Knights of Teutonic order, whom Cassimer IV, king of Poland, compelled to acknowledge themselves his vassals; and to allow Polish Prussia to continue under the protection of Poland.

In 1525 the king of Poland, Sigismund I, conferred the dukedom of Prussia on Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg.

Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, surnamed the Great, was freed from paying any homage to the crown of Poland. His son Frederick raised the duchy of Prussia to a kingdom in 1701. His son Frederick William, was a wise and politic prince, who amassed a prodigious treasure. He was succeeded by his son Frederick II, who was one of the first military, political, and literary characters, that ever filled a throne, but very despotically in the administration of the government. He is more generally known in history as Frederick the Great. His reign was pregnant with striking historical events. In 1744, he added Silesia to his dominions; but in 1756, Russia, Austria and France, league against him, and he maintained against them the famous seven years war.

He was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William III, a weak and impolitic prince. He joined in the league against the French republic, and then deserted his allies. Dying in 1797, he was succeeded by Frederick William IV, who unhappily revived some obsolete pretensions to Hanover, in 1805. Napoleon proposing to restore that electorate to the king of England in 1806, Frederick took the field; but being totally defeated at Jena, his kingdom was conquered by Napoleon.

His ally, the Emperor of Russia, came too late to his assistance, and being himself overthrown at Friedland, was forced to conclude a treaty at Tilsit, in 1807, by which the fortresses of Prussia were left in the hands of the French, till a peace with England. The French were afterwards expelled, and Prussia, in conjunction with the other powers of Europe, twice assisted in deposing Napoleon and recovered the conquered provinces. She has again succeeded during the present war, in deposing another Napoleon, and today stands among the first powers of Europe.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S REPORT.
The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is of nearly equal interest with the President's message. The exhibit of the financial condition of the country is eminently satisfactory, and shows the admirable financial management of the administration. During the past year, this management caused an appreciation in the paper currency of 17 per cent., thus putting millions into the pockets of the people. The decrease in the public debt has reduced the interest which the country pays at the rate of \$10,000,000 annually. The difference between the receipts and expenditures during the last fiscal year, leaves a surplus of \$101,601,916 applicable to the payment of the debt, and the estimates for the current year, notwithstanding the reduced receipts consequent upon the reduction in the taxes, show that the reduction in the debt will be between fifty and sixty millions. This brings the reduction nearly to a rate which the Secretary deems safe and advisable. For the present he recommends that Congress use great caution in reducing the revenue, for should any serious shock occur to the business of the country, the expenditures of the Government might exceed the receipts.

The effect of the reduction of the public debt is felt abroad as well as at home. Not only has the currency of the country appreciated and millions of interest been saved to the people of the United States, but the reduction has given renewed confidence in Republican institutions to Europe, and immigration has been stimulated and encouraged. The actual wealth of the country is thus increased in proportion to the increase in immigration caused by the reduction of a policy which announced that the debt is not permanent but it is to be paid as rapidly as the growth and prosperity of the country will admit.

The Secretary concludes with some observations in which the public will bear him out, viz: that no other nation ever passed through so great a war with so slight a shock to its industry and business, and that the laboring classes throughout the country are in the enjoyment of more than average prosperity. In fact, the Secretary might have added, the war and the financial and industrial policy which it inaugurated, have greatly stimulated the business and promoted the prosperity of the country. There are of course evils and drawbacks, some of which the Secretary points out, but the Republican party is removing them as rapidly as possible and adapting itself to the wants and the best interests of the country with as much readiness and efficiency as it exhibited in saving the Government from overthrow.—*Toledo Blade.*

PRUSSIA.
All sorts of correspondence and consultations have been going on recently among the Democratic leaders of Ohio in reference to the means by which they may, if possible, reform their shattered ranks in this State, and once again taste the sweets of victory. Among other things that many believe is necessary, a strong move will be made at the coming meeting of their State Central Committee to have the assembly of the State Convention set for an early day, so that they may have full time in which to prosecute the campaign.

Another important matter for the committee will be the question of funds, as it is more than rumored that they expended double the amount of their receipts in the last campaign, and are now largely in debt. It is said, however, that certain wealthy Presidential aspirants have offered to help them out of this snarl.

It is certain that next year the Democracy of the State will make a desperate strike for victory.

OLD VIRGINIA.
Is getting radical in spite of herself. Our readers can better imagine than we can describe what would have happened had Uncle Tom's Cabin been placed upon the boards of a Richmond theater only a few years ago. We read in the Richmond Whig:

Saturday evening closed a run of Uncle Tom's Cabin at the theater, and despite the prejudice of our people against Mrs. Stowe and her book, it drew large houses. This in a measure owing to the fact that it was purged, as far as possible, of obnoxious sentiments by Mr. Ogden, and put on the stage with appropriate scenery and appointments.

When John Quincy Adams retired from Congress, in consequence of the failure of his State to endorse his political course, he turned at once to literature, resolved to work for society with as much energy as though it had better appreciated his public labors. So Mr. Motley easily and naturally fell back to the pursuit where his brightest and most enduring honors have been won. The Government has, doubtless, rendered a signal service to Mr. Motley and to the historical literature of the world, that has thereby deprived its diplomatic service of one of its most distinguished ornaments.

A SECRET SOCIETY IN COURT.
A legal proceeding of great interest to secret societies was commenced yesterday in the Circuit Court of Baltimore. This is a bill filed by certain individuals belonging to the Order of Knights of Pythias, to enforce a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed in 1867, in relation to the same kind in the State of Maryland. This action grows out of a serious difficulty which has agitated various grand lodges of the country, and has resulted in 100,000 members, caused originally by the passing of certain resolutions by the Supreme Lodge at its session in March last, which assumed that a certain rival order which was then being established was hostile to the lodge, and called upon all members thereof to renounce their obligations, and return to their regular order. This not being complied with, the above remedy is sought to be obtained.

The Russian-Prussian Alliance.
There seems to be a correspondence between the French situation and the attitude of Russia, which gives strong color to the supposition of an understanding between Russia and Prussia for mutual aggrandizement. After Russia had issued her manifesto declaring her abrogation of the treaty of Paris, and upon Lord Granville's very clear and direct statement of the case, she put on a tone so conciliatory and pacific as to give corroboration to the current report that Bismarck had objected that the action of Russia was precipitate. It was about that time that the Army of Paris and the Army of the Loire were promising a combined effort, and they did win considerable successes. But now that these seem to have expended themselves, and the capture of Paris is inevitable, Russia resumes her arrogant tone. Prussia also reveals her further designs by declaring herself absolved from the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxembourg.

Are not these signs of the good understanding that has all along been suspected between Prussia and Russia? Of course Prussia has a reason against Luxembourg, as the wolf had against the lamb, which, although down the stream, disturbed the water the wolf was drinking. And we suppose that her charge that Luxembourg has violated her neutrality means that she is to be made to undergo Prussian unification. The peace between Russia, Turkey and England seems now to depend on the question whether England shall attempt to enforce the treaty by which war ships are excluded from the Black Sea. Russia has indicated her determination to throw off the provision. England has taken a plain and firm tone in stating her opinion of this attitude on the part of Russia, and the English people are much aroused on this question. But it is not necessary to England's honor nor safety that she should make war to enforce the exclusion of Russian ships from a part of Russia; therefore it is more likely she will avoid it. But in all this we have revealed a remarkable agreement between these two military powers for mutual support and permission in the pursuit of the ambition of each for extension.—*Cin. Gazette.*

WAR NOTES.
The dispatches are mostly filled with contradictory rumors and as serious founded on mere speculations. There is maneuvering and occasional skirmishing between the Germans and both Chanzu's and Bourbaki's armies; that the Germans occupy Vendome, to the north-west of Blois, and have made demonstrations on other places in that direction; that Nuits, in eastern France, between Dijon and Beaune, has been captured by the Germans; that a report has been received of five French frigates having been sighted in the Baltic off Pillan, in eastern Prussia.

There is contradictory gossip as usual about the bombardment of Paris and the amount of provisions in the city, about the Luxembourg affair, and about the probable terms of peace, but none of the stories are worthy special notice.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
We know of no more desirable gift for the holidays than a copy of the REPUBLICAN for a year. Such a gift will be appreciated as something substantial and of fresh interest throughout the year. Don't forget this, and your friend will thank you from the bottom of his heart.

MAN KILLED.
Fred Henry, conductor on the B. & O. R. R. was killed near Bellaire on Tuesday evening last week. He was detaching the cars from the engine, walking along slowly with the motion of the car, when his foot caught under the wheel, drawing him down, the tender passing over him, mangle his body terribly. He died in about three hours after the fact.

CONGRESSIONAL.

December 12.
In the Senate, Mr. Chandler introduced a bill authorizing the President, whenever he deemed it best, to suspend bonded transportation by foreign companies from Canada or Mexico. Mr. Ramsey offered a commission in relation to the annexation of San Domingo. Mr. Schurz offered a resolution declaring the disabilities and disqualifications on account of the rebellion should cease as soon as possible. Mr. Ramsey introduced the American and European Steamship Subsidy bill. Adjourned.

In the House, a large number of bills were introduced, among them the following: Mr. Banks introduced a resolution to appoint a San Domingo Commission. The House refused to suspend the rules, and referred the resolution. The House passed a bill to repeal the Act of 1870, which repealed the Act of 1867, which repealed the Act of 1864, which repealed the Act of 1862, which repealed the Act of 1860, which repealed the Act of 1858, which repealed the Act of 1856, which repealed the Act of 1854, which repealed the Act of 1852, which repealed the Act of 1850, which repealed the Act of 1848, which repealed the Act of 1846, which repealed the Act of 1844, which repealed the Act of 1842, which repealed the Act of 1840, which repealed the Act of 1838, which repealed the Act of 1836, which repealed the Act of 1834, which repealed the Act of 1832, which repealed the Act of 1830, which repealed the Act of 1828, which repealed the Act of 1826, which repealed the Act of 1824, which repealed the Act of 1822, which repealed the Act of 1820, which repealed the Act of 1818, which repealed the Act of 1816, which repealed the Act of 1814, which repealed the Act of 1812, which repealed the Act of 1810, which repealed the 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which repealed the Act of 930, which repealed the Act of 928, which repealed the Act of 926, which repealed the Act of 924, which repealed the Act of 922, which repealed the Act of 920, which repealed the Act of 918, which repealed the Act of 916, which repealed the Act of 914, which repealed the Act of 912, which repealed the Act of 910, which repealed the Act of 908, which repealed the Act of 906, which repealed the Act of 904, which repealed the Act of 902, which repealed the Act of 900, which repealed the Act of 898, which repealed the Act of 896, which repealed the Act of 894, which repealed the Act of 892, which repealed the Act of 890, which repealed the Act of 888, which repealed the Act of 886, which repealed the Act of 884, which repealed the Act of 882, which repealed the Act of 880, which repealed the Act of 878, which repealed the Act of 876, which repealed the Act of 874, which repealed the Act of 872, which repealed the Act of 870, which repealed the Act of 868, which 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which repealed the Act of 672, which repealed the Act of 670, which repealed the Act of 668, which repealed the Act of 666, which repealed the Act of 664, which repealed the Act of 662, which repealed the Act of 660, which repealed the Act of 658, which repealed the Act of 656, which repealed the Act of 654, which repealed the Act of 652, which repealed the Act of 650, which repealed the Act of 648, which repealed the Act of 646, which repealed the Act of 644, which repealed the Act of 642, which repealed the Act of 640, which repealed the Act of 638, which repealed the Act of 636, which repealed the Act of 634, which repealed the Act of 632, which repealed the Act of 630, which repealed the Act of 628, which repealed the Act of 626, which repealed the Act of 624, which repealed the Act of 622, which repealed the Act of 620, which repealed the Act of 618, which repealed the Act of 616, which repealed the Act of 614, which repealed the Act of 612, which repealed the Act of 610, which repealed the Act of 608, which repealed the Act of 606, which repealed the Act of 604, which repealed the Act of 602, which repealed the Act of 600, which repealed the Act of 598, which repealed the Act of 596, which repealed the Act of 594, which repealed the Act of 592, which repealed the Act of 590, which repealed the Act of 588, which repealed the Act of 586, which repealed the Act of 584, which repealed the Act of 582, which repealed the Act of 580, which repealed the Act of 578, which repealed the Act of 576, which repealed the Act of 574, which repealed the Act of 572, which repealed the Act of 570, which repealed the Act of 568, which repealed the Act of 566, which repealed the Act of 564, which repealed the Act of 562, which repealed the Act of 560, which repealed the Act of 558, which repealed the Act of 556, which repealed the Act of 554, which repealed the Act of 552, which repealed the Act of 550, which repealed the Act of 548, which repealed the Act of 546, which repealed 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